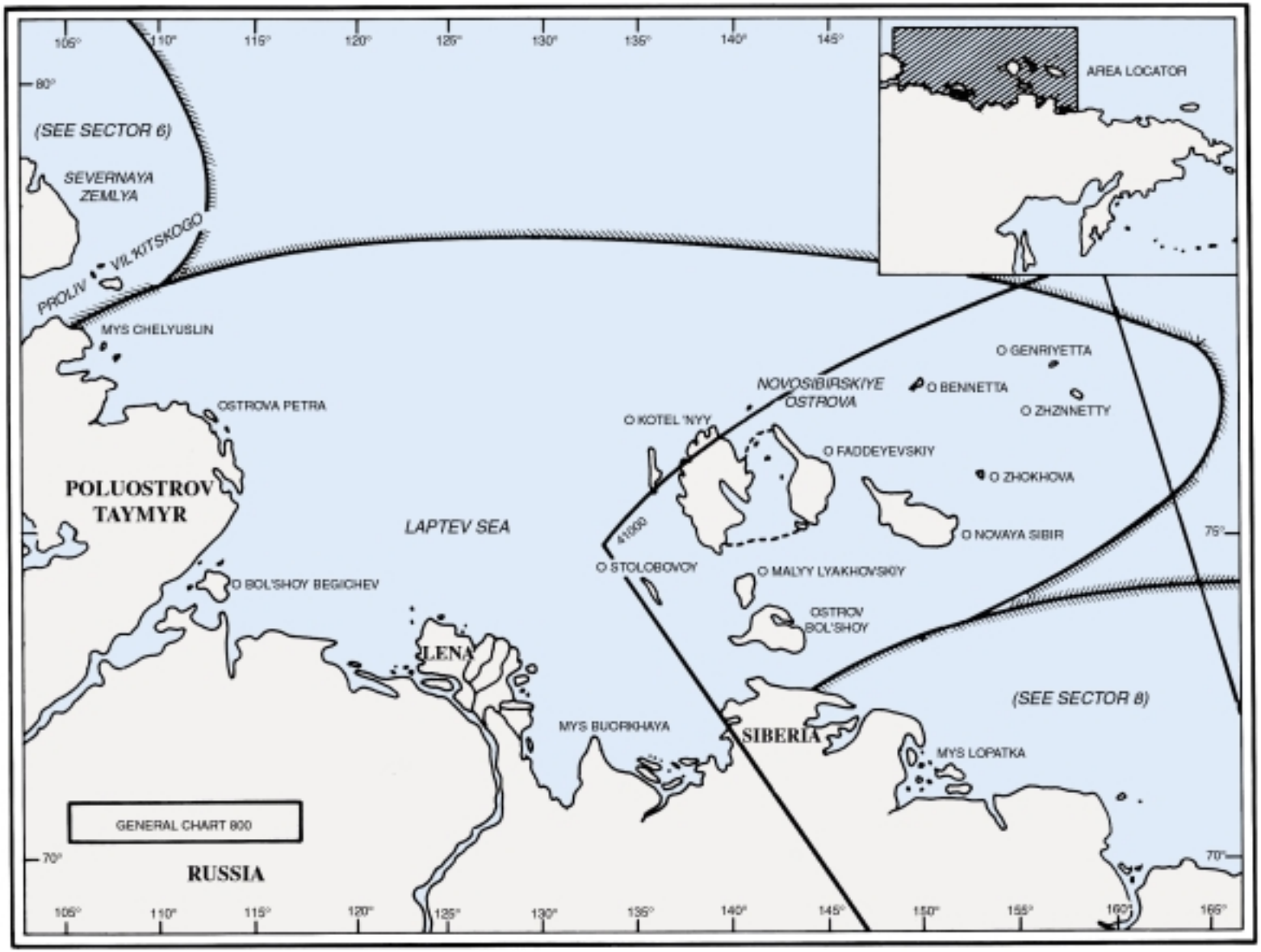
Doubleclick on "(SEE SECTOR ?)" to be hot-linked to that Sector



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

SECTOR **7** — CHART INFORMATION

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SECTOR 7

LAPTEV SEA

Plan.—This sector describes the shores of the Laptev Sea, from Proliv Vil'kitskogo to Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva. The descriptive sequence is from W to E. This sector also describes Ostrova Novosibirskiye from S to N.

General Remarks

7.1 The W shore of the Laptev Sea is formed by that part of the E side of Poluostrov Taymyr lying between Mys Pronchishcheva and the entrance to Khatangskiy Zaliv. The S shore is formed by that part of the coast lying between the entrance to Khatangskiy Zaliv and Mys Svyatoy Nos. The latter point is the SW entrance point of Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva.

The S shore of the Laptev Sea is indented by many gulfs and inlets. Five large rivers discharge through the continental shore of the Laptev Sea. These rivers form either extensive deltas surrounded by shallow water, or bars that are difficult to cross. The large quantities of warm water, which are carried by the rivers from the interior of Siberia into the Laptev Sea, have a favorable effect on the ice. Conversely, the fresh water discharge from these rivers lowers the salinity of the coastal waters and causes the rapid formation of ice in these areas at the end of the navigation season.

Winds—Weather.—During the navigation season or the summertime, when the area of slightly low pressure is distributed over the land mass S of Mys Chelyuskin, the prevailing winds over the S portion of the Laptev Sea are from the E or NE. Next in frequency are winds from the W and SW, which tend to increase toward October.

Winds from the NE and E, which sometimes blow for several days in succession, prevail from June to August. During the winter, both NE and SW winds prevail. The mean annual velocity of the wind is around 15 miles per hour. The highest velocity of the wind reported at Ostrov Genriyetty was attained by winds from SW and NE directions.

The most frequent winds have a velocity of 2 to 16 miles per hour. The strongest winds, with a velocity of 17 to 25 miles per hour, are about 16 percent of all winds in the winter and about 10 percent of all winds in the summer. Calms occur during the winter months, but seldom occur during the summer months.

Strong breezes and storms, with winds of 30 miles per hour or more, occur on about 2 to 4 days per month during the summer. Storms occur more frequently during the winter. On Ostrov Genriyetty, the SW wind reached a velocity of 54 miles per hour during the month of January. Storms usually last from 3 to 5 days in succession on the island, elsewhere they generally last from 1 to 2 days.

There are two seasons of the year in the vicinity of Ostrova Novosbirskiye. The summer season, with average temperatures above 0˚C, occurs from June to September. The long winter season, with average temperatures below -10˚C, occurs from November to April.

May and October, according to their mean temperatures, are months of transition from one season to another. General rises of temperature begin in April. The temperatures begin to drop in August and the cooling proceeds slowly and then more and more rapidly during September. The minimum temperatures reached are from -30˚C to -40˚C.

Mys Pronchishcheva to Mys Krestovyy

7.2 **Mys Pronchishcheva** (77˚33'N., 105˚52'E.) is located 24 miles ESE of Mys Chelyuskin. A light is reported to be sometimes shown from a structure standing near the extremity of this point.

Mys Kharitona Lapteva is located 13 miles SSE of Mys Pronchishcheva and is marked by a cairn. Zaliv Terezy Klyavenes lies between this point and Mys Lassiniusa, 14 miles SSW, and a group of islands lies on the N side of its entrance. This inlet extends SW for 25 miles, but it has not been examined.

Zaliv Simsa (Zaliv Simms), entered close S of Mys Lassinius, has also not been examined. This inlet indents the coast for 14 miles in a general WSW direction.

Ostrova Komsomol'skoy Pravdy (77˚22'N., 107˚22'E.), a group consisting of two large islands and several smaller ones, lies off the NE side of Poluostrov Taymyr.

Ostrov Samuila, the northwesternmost of the two larger islands, lies with its SW extremity located 4 miles E of Mys Kharitona Lapteva. Its surface consists of soggy tundra and ridges of rock, up to 50m high. A beacon is reported to stand on the NE extremity of this island. A polar station is reported to be situated near the SE side of the island.

Ostrov Bol'shoy, the largest island of the group, lies with its NW extremity located 15 miles E of Mys Kharitona Lapteva. A conspicuous hill, 68m high, rises near the middle of this island. A light is reported to be sometimes shown from a structure standing on the NE end of the island.

The remainder of the Ostrov Komsomol'skoy Pravdy group consists of several small islets, above-water rocks, and shoal patches.

Zaliv Faddeya (76˚41'N., 107˚28'E.) is entered between Mys Faddeya and Mys Ignatiya, 11 miles SSE, and indents the E side of Poluostrov Taymyr for a distance of 22 miles. Depths of 22 to 26m lie in the N part of the W side of this bay, which is the deepest section. Ostrova Faddeya, a group consisting of three islands, lies between 5 and 10 miles ENE of Mys Faddeya. The channel leading between this group and the point has a depth of 22m in the fairway. The islands are low and should be approached with care during thick weather.

Mys Krestovyy to Mys Vos'mogo Marta

7.3 **Mys Krestovyy** (76˚45'N., 109˚32'E.) is located 26 miles E of Mys Ignatiya. A beacon, in the form of a cross, stands 3 miles SW of this point.

Ostrov Andreyalies 3 miles offshore, 19 miles ENE of the point. A light is shown from a framework tower, 8m high,

standing on the N extremity of this island. A polar station was reported to be situated on the island.

Ostrova Petra (76˚27'N., 113˚00'E.), a group consisting of two low islands, lies SE of Ostrov Andreya. Ostrov Severnyy, the NW island, is 14 miles long and 7 miles wide at its N end. A light is reported to be sometimes shown from a structure standing on the N extremity of this island and beacons are situates on the E and S sides.

Ostrov Yuzhnyy, the SE island, is smaller than Ostrov Severnyy and a shallow shoal patch lies about 2 miles S of it. A light is reported to be sometimes shown from a structure standing on the SE shore of this island.

Mys Psov (75˚57'N., 113˚49'E.) is located 26 miles S of Ostrov Yuzhnyy. Ostrov Psov, an islet, lies 2 miles NW of this point and a lighted beacon stands on its N end.

A shoal bank, with depths of less than 1.5m, extends about 8 miles NNW from the N side of this islet to about 4 miles off the mainland.

7.4 Bukhta Marii Pronchishchevoy (75˚35'N., 113˚23'E.) lies with its entrance located 22 miles S of Mys Psov. The entrance of this inlet is difficult to identify from seaward, but Gora Konus rises 12 miles WSW of it, at the S end of a chain of hills, and is prominent. This inlet indents the coast for 25 miles in a NW direction and its shores are high and steep.

The entrance to the inlet is narrowed by two above-water spits. The spit on the N side extends 0.8 mile seaward. The one on the S side extends 1 mile seaward and is then prolonged by a sunken spit, with depths of less than 5m, which projects for a farther 0.8 mile. Between the outer end of this sunken spit and the N spit, the fairway is about 0.8 mile wide and has a depth of 18m. However, several shoals, with depths of 9 to 10m, lie within about 5 miles of the entrance.

For 15 miles above the entrance, the fairway has a least depth of 11m. Beacons are reported to stand on the extremities of the spits on each side of the entrance.

When there is ice in this inlet, vessels of moderate draft are recommended to anchor about 1 mile E of Mys Nosok (75˚34'N., 113˚28'E.) and about 0.3 mile from the N shore. This berth lies out of the strength of the tidal currents and has depths of 7 to 11m. Small vessels can obtain anchorage close within the spit on the N side of the entrance.

Bukhta Kul'dima (75˚26'N., 113˚36'E.) indents the coast for 2.8 miles in a W direction and is entered 8 miles S of Bukhta Marii Pronchishcheva. The entrance to this cove is narrowed to a width of only about 90m by extensive shingle spits extending from each side. A river flows into the head and the sediment from it has silted up the cove which can now only be entered by small craft at HW.

Khatangskiy Zaliv

7.5 Khatangskiy Zaliv, the estuary of the Rika Khatanga, is entered between Mys Sibirskiy and Mys Paksa, 42 miles SE. This estuary extends for 120 miles in a general SW direction to Mys Bol'shaya Korga, where the river proper is entered. Both sides of this estuary are extensively indented and in many places there are sandy beaches bordered by coastal banks. The Reka Khatanga gives access to the port of Khatanga which is situated 100 miles up river.

Many animals including wild reindeer, arctic foxes, wolves, arctic hare, migrating water-fowl, and an occasional polar bear have been observed along the shores of the estuary. Walrus has also been observed in the channel.

The depths in the estuary are very uneven. In the outer part near the NW side, there is a channel, 3 to 4 miles wide, which has depths of 20 to 24m as far as Mys Otmelyy, 50 miles within the N entrance. Then, along an additional 50 mile stretch, there are depths of 14 to 18m in the fairway. However, from this position to the head of the estuary, there are depths of less than 10m. The depths in the SE part of the estuary do not exceed 6m and there are places with depths of less than 2.7m.

From observations over a period of four years, the season of open navigation in Khatangskiy Zaliv begins in the third week of July and ends at the beginning of October. Due to strong tidal currents, ice drifts into the estuary for a considerable part of the early winter. Vessels should not enter during the winter.

7.6 Ostrov Preobrazheniya (74˚40'N., 112˚55'E.), the outermost island lying in the entrance of Khatangskiy Zaliv, is located 18 miles NE of Mys Sibirskiy. The E and NE sides of this island consist of rocky cliffs which rise steeply from the sea. A light is shown from a structure, 9m high, standing on the N extremity of the island and a radiobeacon is reported to be situated near to it. A polar station is reported to stand on the N side of the island. Shingle spits extend up to 0.8 mile from the N and S ends of the island. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 6 to 9m within a bight lying between two spits, on the W side of the island.

Ostrov Bol'shoy Begichev, the largest island in the entrance, lies with Mys Opasnyy, its NW extremity, located 7 miles SSE of Mys Sibirskiy. A light is shown from a structure standing on Mys Medvezhiy, the S extremity of this island. The S side of the island has not been completely examined, but is fringed by sand flats and should be given a wide berth.

Ostrov Malyy Begicheva lies 5 miles W of the SW extremity of Ostrov Bol'shoy Begichev. The channel leading between these two islands is foul and should not be used. Shoals, with depths of less than 5m, are reported to lie within 3 miles of this island and a light is shown from a structure standing on its S extremity. Small vessels, with drafts of up to 4m, can obtain anchorage in a depths of 5m about 0.2 mile off the SW side of the island.

7.7 Bukhta Nordvik (73˚50'N., 112˚15'E.) is entered between Mys Paksa and Mys Neftyanoy, the E extremity of Poluostrov Yuryung-Tumus, 21 miles W.

A light is shown from a structure standing on Mys Paksa. The S side of this bay is shallow and has not been examined. Poluostrov Yuryung-Tumus forms the NW part of the bay and depths of less than 5.5m lie up to 7 miles E and 4 miles SE of Mys Neftyanoy. A shoal, with a depth of 4.5m, is reported to lie 2.8 miles SW of Mys Paksa.

The conspicuous buildings of a radio station are reported to be situated on high ground near the NE extremity of Poluostrov Yuryung-Tumus. Two structures, which resemble beacons, stand in the interior, 2 miles from the radio station.

Mys Kyarga is the outer extremity of a low spit which extends 1 mile S from the S side of Poluostrov Yuryung-Tumus. A cove is formed on the W side of this spit. Small vessels can obtain sheltered anchorage in a depth of 3m off the entrance to this cove. A range, formed by beacons, is reported to indicate the approach, on a course of 253˚, to this roadstead.

Poluostrov Khara-Tumus (73˚50'N., 110˚00'E.) is low and lies on the SE side of the central part of Khatangskiy Zaliv. The shores of this peninsula are intersected by numerous streams. Mys Otmelyy, its NW extremity, is 30m high and rises steeply in a sandy slope. A drying shoal extends for about 0.8 mile seaward from the N side of this point. A light is shown from a structure, 13m high, standing on high ground, 2 miles SSW of this point.

Mys Priglubyy, 57m high and marked by a beacon, is located 13 miles SW of Mys Otmelyy.

Mys Kosistyy, the NE entrance point of Bukhta Kozhevnikova, is located 10 miles SSE of Mys Priglubyy. A light is shown from a structure, 10m high, standing on the coast, 2.5 miles N of this point. A polar station, reported to be inhabited throughout the year, is situated at the point. A spit, with depths of 1.8m at its outer edge, extends about 4.5 miles SE from the point.

7.8 Bukhta Kozhevnikova (73˚38'N., 110˚00'E.) is entered between Mys Kosistyy and Mys Kul'cha, 11 miles WSW, and indents the coast for 27 miles in an E direction. The outer part of this bay is 12 miles wide and its inner part has a least width of 4 miles. The Reka Tigan flows into the SE part of the head.

Mys Kul'cha consists of high, sandy cliffs on its N and W sides. A light is shown from a structure, 11m high, standing on this point. A sandy spit, which dries, extends 2 miles N and NE from the point.

Numerous banks and spits lie within this bay and vessels should not attempt to enter without local knowledge. Within 4 miles of the head, the depths decrease to less than 2.5m. The village of Kozhevnikova is situated on the S shore near the head of the bay.

Poselok Nordvikstroya lies on the S shore of the bay between Mys Il'ya, located 15 miles E of Mys Kul'cha, and Mys Ebyarikan, 5.5 miles E. It consists of several buildings situated on low ground at the foot of two hummocks. A discharging base lies at Mys Ebyarikan and consists of a landing stage, several dwellings, and a number of warehouses. Anchorage can be taken in depths of 5 to 7m, mud and sand, about 2 miles NW of Mys Il'ya. Anchorage can also be taken in a depth of 15m about 2.5 miles NE of Mys Ebyarikan.

Mys Astronomicheskiy (74˚12'N., 109˚52'E.) is located on the W side of Khatangskiy Zaliv, 40 miles SSW of Mys Sibirskiy. A light is shown from a framework tower, 15m high, standing on this point and a beacon is situated on the coast, 19 miles SW of it.

Kosa Gol'gina, a shingle spit, extends about 2 miles SW from the general line of the coast, 41 miles SW of Mys Astronomicheskiy. A beacon stands on the coast, 11.5 miles NE of this spit.

Mys Gusinyy (73˚37'N., 107˚45'E.) projects only slightly from the line of the coast, 6 miles SW of the outer end of Kosa Gol'gina. A conspicuous hummock rises above the cliffs near this point. A shallow shoal, exact position and extent unknown, has been reported to lie about 5 miles SE of the point.

A conspicuous hill, surmounted by a beacon, stands 23 miles SW of Mys Gusinyy and marks the N entrance point of the Reka Khatanga.

Bukhta Syndaska, lying on the SE side of Khatangskiy Zaliv, is entered 26 miles SW of Mys Kul'cha. Depths of 5 to 6m lie in the approaches to this cove, but its entrance is obstructed by shoals. Seams of coal, visible from seaward, are located in the high cliffs of its S entrance point.

Reka Khatanga (73˚00'N., 106˚00'E.) is fronted by a bar which extends almost across its entire entrance. The bar has general depths of 5 to 6m over it and numerous shoals, with depths of 0.6 to 3m, lie close W of it. A fairway channel, which is reported to be used by vessels with drafts of up to 4.3m, leads over the bar and between the shoals. This fairway is not marked by navigational aids and passage through it without local knowledge cannot be recommended. It is reported that vessels, with drafts of up to 3m, can enter the river by keeping towards either shore of the estuary, where the depths are slightly greater, than over the shoals in the central part.

In the lower reaches of the river, the navigation season begins at the end of June and closes at the end of September. Khatanga, a river port, lies about 100 miles above the entrance.

Khatangskiy Zaliv to Reka Lena Delta

7.9 Anabarskiy Zaliv (73˚45'N., 114˚05'E.) is entered between Mys Paksa and a point, 41 miles ESE. The Reka Anabar flows into the head of this bay, abreast Mys Kohogo.

A polar meteorological station is situated on the W side of the bay, 20 miles SSE of Mys Paksa. This station consists of a hut and a weather vane atop a post. The bay is comparatively shallow over most of its area with depths of less than 8.3m lying inside a line joining the entrance points. It is reported that anchorage can be taken off the polar station, but the berth is exposed to NE winds and strong currents.

The fairway channel of the Reka Anabar is marked by buoys during the navigational season. For a distance of about 100 miles from its mouth, the banks of the river are low and the countryside bordering them is marshy. The Reka Yuyelya flows into the Reka Anabar from the SE and the Reka Suolama from the W about 5 and 15 miles, respectively, S of Mys Khorgo.

There are minimum depths of 4m for about 70 miles above the mouth of the river and 0.8m over the flats and bars for a further 90 miles. Above this point, there are depths of 5 to 12m for another 60 miles. Vessels, with drafts of up to 5m, can enter the river and proceed to a creek lying 4 miles S of Mys Khorgo. Vessels of similar draft, with local knowledge, can navigate the river for a further 40 miles.

It is reported that a pilot station stands close to Mys Khorgo. The river is usually clear of ice early in July and freezes at the beginning of October.

Mys Lygyy (73˚44'N., 115˚50'E.) is located 13 miles E of the E entrance point of the bay. A beacon stands on the E side of this point. The coast trends E for 8 miles from this point to the mouth of the Reka Urasalakh and consists of mud cliffs, up to 30m high.

Bukhta Pyatyoka, a small bight, lies 23 miles WSW of Mys Lygyy. Mys Terpyay-Tumus is located 25 miles E of this bight

and is surmounted by a beacon. It is reported that a beacon also stands about 2 miles NW of the point.

7.10 Ostrov Peschanyy (74˚20'N., 116˚00'E.), a horseshoe-shaped island, lies 34 miles N of Mys Lygyy and is 3m high. A light is reported to be shown from a structure standing on the SE side of this island.

Ostrov Osushnoy, a low islet, lies 42 miles NNE of Mys Terpyay-Tumus and is 1 mile wide. A shoal patch, with a least depth of 7.3m, lies between 10 and 15 miles NNE of the islet. Shoals, with depths of 10 and 10.7m, lie about 27 and 48 miles, respectively, NE of the islet. An icebreaker reported (1938) sighting breakers about 31 miles E of the islet and depths of 5 to 7m within 5 miles NNE of them.

Olenekskiy Zaliv

7.11 Olenekskiy Zaliv (73˚20'N., 121˚00'E.), a large bay, is entered between Mys Terpyay-Tumus and Mys Khara-Tumus, 70 miles E. The surveys of this bay and its approaches are very incomplete and great care is necessary when navigating in this vicinity. Ice may be encountered within the bay throughout the year.

The Reka Olenek discharges into the SW part of the bay. The entrance to this river is fronted by numerous islands and shoals which extend N for about 10 miles. The channels leading between these islands and shoals are nearly all shallow.

Ostrov Eppet (73˚06'N., 119˚20'E.), the westernmost island fronting the river entrance, is low, sandy, and covered with grass. Ostrov Dzhanglakh, the easternmost and largest island, appears from seaward as a headland. A sandy bank extends about 8 miles E from this island.

Two channels lead into the river. One channel is entered W of Ostrov Eppet and has a least depth of 1.5m. The other channel is entered E of Ostrov Eppet and has a least depth of 2.1m. In the narrow parts of the fairway channel, the current attains a rate of 2.3 knots, increasing to 3.2 knots during the ebb. A village and a polar station are situated on the E entrance point of the river. The navigation season starts in the middle of June and ends in early October. The river is 1,460 miles long and is navigable by small craft for about 960 miles.

Reka Lena and Lena Delta

7.12 The delta of the Reka Lena extends from Mys Ulakhankrest to Mys Bykov, 145 miles SE. This delta is little known and local knowledge is essential. The N and NW approaches to the delta are shallow with depths of 18m lying up to 95 miles NNW of the NW side. The ice remains frozen to the bottom on the coastal flats for a considerable time after it has broken up further seaward. Due to the deposits brought down by the river and the effect of the currents, the depths lying off the mouths of the various arms of the delta are very irregular. The boundary between the sea water and the river water is sharply marked by a change in color and, frequently, by strips of white foam.

It is reported that ocean-going vessels, with drafts of over 3m, cannot enter the Reka Lena because of the shallow depths in the entrance channel. The N part of the delta freezes over at the end of September and is usually clear by the end of June. The S part of the delta generally clears earlier than the N part. Large amounts of driftwood may be encountered off the E side of the delta.

West Side of Lena Delta

7.13 Ostrov Erge-Muora-Sisse (73˚20'N., 124˚30'E.), a large island, is 63 miles long and 50 miles wide. It forms the major portion of the NW part of the Reka Lena delta. This island consists of a plateau of moderate elevation enclosing numerous lakes. Its sandy and indented W side is formed by cliffs, 21m high, which are backed by hilly ridges.

Olenekskaya Protoka leads into the Reka Lena from the W and passes between the delta and the mainland. The entrance to this channel lies in the SE part of Olenekskiy Zaliv and is encumbered by numerous islands, islets, and shoals. Little is known about this entrance, but a fairway, with a least depth of 1.5m, was reported to lead into it. Local knowledge is essential in this area.

North Side of Lena Delta

7.14 From Mys Khara-Tumus, the N side of Ostrov Erge-Muora-Sisse trends NE for 17 miles to the NE extremity of a narrow projection off which lie a group of islets. From this projection, the coast trends E for 16 miles to Mys Uguk, on which a refuge hut stands. Several islands lie off this stretch of coast, the most important being Ostrov Dunay.

Ostrov Dunay (73˚50'N., 124˚35'E.), 4 to 6m high, lies 4 miles N of Mys Uguk. A lighted beacon stands on the northernmost of a group of islets which lie off the N side of this island. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated at the beacon.

A shoal, with depths of less than 10m, extends up to 22 miles NNE from the E extremity of the island. Another shoal, with a depth of 10.9m, lies about 29 miles N of the W extremity of the island.

Ostrov Ayeros'yemka, a crescent-shaped island, lies 21 miles WSW of the W extremity of Ostrov Dunay. A lighted beacon stands on the N end of this island. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated at the beacon.

Ostrov Samoleta, also crescent-shaped, is 4 miles long and lies with its N end located 1 mile S of Ostrov Ayeros'yemka.

7.15 Mys Karstan (73˚44'N., 125˚05'E.) is located 9 miles E of Mys Uguk. Between this point and Mys Doktorskiy, 25 miles ESE, the N side of the Lena delta recedes to form an extensive but shallow bight. Ostrov Kuba-Aryta, the largest of several islands in this vicinity, lies in the middle of the bight. It is reported that a refuge hut is situated on the N end of this island and a light is shown from a structure standing close to it.

Bukhta Tumatskiy, an inlet, is entered between Mys Doktorskiy and Mys Lapteva, 14 miles ESE. Silt, brought down by several channels at the head, has formed numerous sandy islets and extensive flats within this inlet. It is reported that a channel, which winds across the flats between the low sandy islets, can be used by vessels, with drafts of up to 1.5m, under ordinary circumstances. Vessels, with greater drafts, can only enter under favorable conditions of wind and tide. Winds from the N and W raise the water level in the inlet by up to 1.6m and winds from the S and E have the opposite effect. The

fairway channel is reported to be marked by beacons, but local knowledge is essential.

Northeast and East Sides of Lena Delta

7.16 From Mys Lapteva, the NE side of the delta trends for 65 miles SE to the N entrance point of Trofimovskaya Protoka. The entrance to Protoka De Longa lies 20 miles SE of Mys Lapteva. An island, 65 miles long, lies between the above channels. Mys Barkin-Stan is located 65 miles SE of Mys Lapteva.

Ostrov Sagyllakh-Ary (73˚07'N., 129˚00'E.), a small island, lies in the entrance to Protoka Barchak-Ugye. A storehouse, with a large mast, and a refuge hut are reported to be situated at the N side of this island.

Trofimovskaya Protoka is one of the principal channels trending W through the E side of the delta. However, little is known about this channel and entry without local knowledge should not be attempted.

The E side of the Lena delta lying between the entrance to Trofimovskaya Protoka and the entrance to Byskovskaya Protoka, 40 miles SSW, consists of numerous islands and islets which are bordered by extensive sand flats and separated by shallow channels.

Bykovskaya Protoka

7.17 Bykovskaya Protoka (72˚03'N., 128˚35'E.), the southernmost and largest of the channels leading through the Lena delta, is entered between Mys Bykov, the N extremity of Poluostrov Bykovskiy, and the numerous small islands and islets lying in the E part of the delta. This channel trends for 50 miles in a general NW direction to the head of the delta.

Poluostrov Bykovskiy (71˚47'N., 129˚23'E.), consisting of a narrow strip of land, trends SSE from Mys Bykov for 20 miles to Mys Mostakh. Its S part, located W of Mys Mostakh, is joined to the mainland by an isthmus, which is 10 miles long and 2 to 4 miles wide.

Mys Bykov is high and conspicuous. A light is shown from a pylon, 10m high, standing on this point. A fishing village, with a number of wooden buildings, is situated on the point and a prominent cliff stands 4 miles SE of it.

Five beacons stand along Poluostrov Bykovskiy, between Mys Bykov and Mys Mostakh, and several small islets and shoals lie off the seaward side of this peninsula. A village is situated on the seaward side of the peninsula, 2 miles SSE of Mys Bykov.

The inhabitants are reported to collect driftwood and, in order to dry it, stack it in piles which, from a distance, may be mistaken for beacons.

The navigation season in this entire area lasts from the second half of July to the end of September.

Zaliv Neyelova, lying W of the N part of Poluostrov Bykovskiy, is entered between Mys Bykov and Mys Tuuru, 11 miles WNW, and recedes for 17 miles in a S direction. Numerous islands lie in the NW part of this gulf. Two channels, the deepest having a depth of 4.6m, lead into the gulf and are marked by beacons and spar buoys. Local knowledge is essential.

Reka Lena

7.18 The Reka Lena rises in the NW slope of the Baikal mountains, 20 miles from Ozero Baikal, and flows into the Arctic Ocean through several branches. The river is 2,670 miles long and is considered to be one of the great rivers of the world. Reka Ust'-Altan, a major tributary some 1,500 miles long, joins the river about 818 miles upstream from its entrance.

Yakutsk (62˚05'N., 129˚35'E.) stands about 100 miles above the mouth of the Rika Ust'-Altan. This town is of some commercial importance being the center for the export of furs. Berthage consists of old barges moored alongside the riverbank.

The main channel of the Reka Lena, as well as the many channels through its delta, alters its course at many places. According to the reports of pilots, this tendency is especially noticeable in that section lying between Yakutsk and the confluence of the Reka Ust'-Altan. This circumstance, as well as the large number of branches, which in some years can be navigated and in others cannot, together with changeable depths and shifting bars present considerable difficulty to the navigator, so that the services of an experienced river pilot are necessary.

Upon the breaking up of the winter ice in the upper portions of the Reka Lena, great blocks of ice are carried down by floods and piled up on the delta. These blocks often tear away huge portions of the delta banks so as to alter completely the navigable channels. Because of the shallow depths in the entrance channels at the delta, ocean-going vessels are mostly unable to navigate the river.

Guba Buorkhaya

7.19 Guba Buorkhaya (Guba Borkhaya) (71˚25'N., 131˚05'E.) indents the S shore of the Laptev Sea close E of the Reka Lena delta. It is entered between Mys Muostakh and Mys Buorkhaya, 63 miles ENE, and extends for 62 miles in a S direction. The outer part of this gulf has depths of 13 to 18m, but the head, up to 20 miles offshore, is comparatively shallow.

Mys Buorkhaya (71˚58'N., 132˚45'E.) is a conspicuous headland. A light is shown from a framework tower, 11m high, standing on this point. A light is also shown from a framework tower, 10m high, standing on Mys Muostakh.

Bukhta Tiksi (71˚39'N., 129˚08'E.), an inlet, lies in the NW part of the gulf and is entered between Mys Muostakh and Mys Kosistyy, 9.8 miles SW. A steep-to, shingle spit projects seaward from a point located 0.5 mile N of Mys Kosistyy. The winds have a pronounced effect on the depths within this inlet. Strong N and E winds raise the water level and S and W winds lower it. Due entirely to wind action, a depth variation of 1.2m has been recorded off Mys Muostakh.

Ostrov Muostakh lies in the approach to Bukhta Tiksi, 8 miles SE of Mys Muostakh. This island lies on the S end of a shoal area, with depths of less than 5m, which extends SE from Mys Muostakh. The E limit of this shoal area has not been determined. A narrow spit, which dries in places, extends S for about 3 miles from the S extremity of the island. Lights are shown from structures standing on the S part of the island and on the S extremity of the spit. A fairway channel, with a least

depth of 4.5m, leads through the sandy shoals which lie between this island and Mys Muostakh. The island and the shoal area on which it lies afford some protection to the inlet from the E.

Ostrova Karau'nye Kami (71˚35'N., 129˚08'E.), a group consisting of several above-water rocks, lies 8.9 miles SSW of Mys Muostakh and 4.5 miles SE of Mys Kosistyy. The largest of these rocks is marked by a lighted beacon. Ostrov Brusneva lies in the middle of the inlet with its S extremity located 4 miles NW of Mys Kosistyy. A narrow, sunken ridge joins this island to the NW corner of the inlet. A lighted beacon stands on the island.

Large vessels can anchor in depths of 7 to 8m about 1 mile S or SW of Ostrov Brusneva. A lighted range, bearing 261˚, indicates the approach to this roadstead. Small vessels can obtain excellent anchorage, with shelter from E winds, in depths of 5 to 6m within the NE section of the inner part of this inlet and about 0.3 mile off Ostrov Brusneva. The bottom in this entire area consists of gray mud.

7.20 **Tiksi** (71˚38'N., 128˚52'E.) (World Port Index No. 62670) lies on the W side of Bukhta Tiksi and is an important port for the transhipment of cargo between the river traffic from the Reka Lena and the ocean traffic from the Northern Sea Route. The main pier, with berths on both sides, is 122m long and has a depth of 6.7m alongside. The remainder of the harbor consists of several anchorage berths and a number of small piers for lighters and river craft. The port is generally closed by ice from the middle of October to the middle of July.

Bukhta Satygan Tala (70˚50'N., 131˚22'E.) lies in the SE part of Guba Buorkhaya and indents the coast for 17 miles. Depths of 7m lie in the entrance of this bay and decrease regularly to the shores. Vessels, with drafts of up to 3m, can reach close to the head of the bay. The bottom of the entire bay consists of mud and sand and forms good holding ground. Small vessels can shelter within a cove lying on the W side of the bay. Anchorage can be taken in a depth of 5m, gravel with good holding ground, in the central part.

Reka Omoloy (71˚13'N., 132˚10'E.) flows into the E side of Guba Buorkhaya, 46 miles SSE of Mys Buorkhaya. The channel leading over the bar at the river entrance has a depth of 2.7m. Local knowledge is essential. Small vessels, with drafts of up to 2.4m, can proceed as far as 97 miles upstream. Small vessels can winter in this river about 6 miles above the entrance bar. The buildings of a former radio station are reported to be situated on the N side of the river mouth. Temporary anchorage can be taken in a depth of 11m outside the bar, but the holding ground is poor.

Caution.—It is reported (1996) that a dangerous wreck, with a depth less than 20m, lies within Guba Buorkhayai in position 71˚44'N, 131˚00'E.

Mys Buorkhaya to Mys Svyatoy Nos

7.21 Yanskiy Zaliv, the largest bay in this coastal section, is entered between Mys Buorkhaya and the W edge of the flats, which extend N from Poluostrov Manyko, 100 miles E. The extensive delta of the Reka Yana forms the greater part of the S side of this bay. The shores of the bay are fringed by shallow banks and it affords no sheltered anchorage.

The W part of Yanskiy Zaliv consists of an extensive sandy spit, which dries in places and extends for about 8 miles E and 14 miles SE from Mys Buorkhaya. This spit is divided into two parts by a channel, which leads N and has a depth of 2.1m.

The SE extremity of the above-water part of the spit lies 3 miles SE of Mys Buorkhaya and is known as Mys Piramidal'nyy on account of the pyramidal form of the landslips in this vicinity.

Reka Yana

7.22 The Reka Yana rises in Verkhoyanskiy Khrebet and flows generally N for about 860 miles to the Laptev Sea. The delta of this river is composed of low and swampy tundra intersected by numerous arms. The only two arms that are navigable are Protoka Pravaya, which is entered 2 miles NE of the mouth of Protoka Il'in Shar (71˚27'N., 134˚50'E.), and the main arm, which is entered 30 miles further E. The whole of the delta is bordered by extensive alluvial flats, so that the bars of Protoka Pravaya and the main arm lie about 6 and 12.5 miles, respectively, offshore.

The fairway channels leading over each of these bars have a least depth of 1.8m. The bar fronting Protoka Pravaya is marked by spar buoys, but local knowledge is necessary to enter the river by either arm. Due to the lack of landmarks in this vicinity, navigation of the main arm is extremely difficult.

Yanskiy Light (71˚27'N., 134˚52'E.) is shown from a framework tower, 12m high, standing on the NW extremity of Ostrov Niryay-Aryta, which lies on the E side of the entrance to Protoka Pravaya.

A beacon stands on the NW extremity of the island which separates the entrances of Protoka Il'in Shar and Protoka Pravaya.

Temporary anchorage can be taken in depths of 8 to 12m, mud, close outside the bar fronting the entrance to Protoka Pravaya. The recommended anchorage berth lies about 7 miles WNW of Yanskiy Light. Care is necessary when approaching this berth as the outer edge of the bar, which has a depth of only 0.9m, is steep-to. In addition, anchorage in this area can only be taken during favorable ice conditions.

Ostrov Yarok (71˚30'N., 137˚30'E.) lies close off the NE side of the Reka Yana delta with its W extremity located 7 miles E of the entrance to the main arm. This island is 9 miles wide and extends 23 miles E across the delta. A shoal, with a depth of 4.2m, lies about 4 miles N of the NW extremity of the island.

7.23 **Poluostrov Manyko** (71˚25'N., 138˚35'E.) lies E of Ostrov Yarok and separates the E part of Yanskiy Zaliv from Guba Selyakhskaya. This peninsula is fronted by a drying flat which extends about 20 miles N. Ostrov Makar, on which stands a lighted beacon, lies on the N part of this drying flat and Ostrova Shelonskie, formed by two small islets, lies on the S side of this flat. It is reported that a quay, used by vessels with drafts of up to 3.9m, is situated in a small bay which indents the W side of Poluostrov Manyko.

Guba Selyakhskaya (Sellakhskaya) (71˚35'N., 139˚30'E.) is entered between the NE end of the flats, which extend N from Poluostrov Manyko, and Mys Turukhtakh, 9 miles ENE. This bay extends for 29 miles, but its entire shore is fringed by

shallow flats. It has not been thoroughly examined and should only be entered with great care. Mys Turukhtakh is the W extremity of a narrow peninsula which extends 8 miles W from the mainland. Sandy flats fringe this peninsula and extend up to 1.5 miles offshore.

Guba Van'kina is entered between Mys Turukhtakh and Mys Kurtakh, 11 miles N. This bay extends for 13 miles in a NE direction to the entrance of a basin which extends for 3.5 miles in a SE direction. It is used as a place of refuge by coasting vessels. Depths of 5.5m lie in the entrance and 9 to 11m within the bay. A good anchorage berth lies off the steep-to part of the NW side of the bay.

Guba Ebellakhskaya is entered between Mys Churkin (72˚30'N., 139˚40'E.) and Mys Svyatoy Nos, 29 miles NNE. This bay indents the coast for 17 miles in a SE direction. Its entire S part is shallow and obstructed by clay flats, which dry and extend up to 8 miles offshore. However, the E side of this bay, up to 5 miles S of Mys Svyatoy Nos, is steep-to with depths of 7 to 10m lying close offshore. A bank, with depths of less than 5m, extends SW from Mys Svyatoy Nos to within 10 miles N of Mys Churkin. A shoal patch, with a depth of 5.2m, lies about 11 miles SW of Mys Churkin.

Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva and Ostrova Lyakhovskiye

7.24 Mys Svyatoy Nos (72˚53'N., 140˚48'E.) forms the S entrance point of the W entrance to Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva. This point is the NW extremity of a peninsula which extends for 20 miles NW from the general trend of the mainland coast. A light is shown from a structure standing on the point. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated on the W side of the point and 3 miles SSW of the light.

Caution.—Ostrov Semenovskiy (74˚15'N., 133˚17'E.), formerly the southernmost island of Novosibirskiye Ostrova, is now completely eroded. A shoal, with a depth of 1.8m, exists in the place of the island and this area is now known as Banka Semenovskaya.

Ostrov Stolbovoy lies with its NW extremity located 38 miles E of Banka Semenovskaya. This island, 150 to 200m high, is cliffy in places and covered with tundra. The coasts of the island are very steep-to, especially on its SW side. A light is shown from a structure, 12m high, standing on the SE extremity of the island.

Banka Vasil'yevskiy (74˚01'N., 133˚07'E.), lying about 50 miles WNW of the S extremity of Ostrov Stolbovoy, has a depth of 3m. This shoal marks the sight of a small island which has disappeared. Shoal patches, with depths of 11m, lie 38 miles WSW and 32 miles W of the S extremity of Ostrov Stolbovoy.

Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva

7.25 Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva (73˚00'N., 142˚00'E.), 63 miles long and 30 miles wide, connects the Laptev Sea with the East Siberian Sea. The W part of this strait is fairly deep and the fairway channel is clear of dangers. In the E part of the strait, several detached dangers lie in the middle of the channel and an extensive shoal area lies in the approaches. Passage through the strait is therefore limited to vessels with drafts of up to 6.7m.

A light is shown from a structure standing on the S side of the strait, about 40 miles E of Mys Svyatoy Nos. A radiobeacon is reported to be situated 18 miles E of the light.

Arctic ice does not penetrate into the strait and the ice, which is found there, is only ice that has been formed during the same year. During August and September, there is usually no difficulty navigating the strait due to ice. However, in exceptional years, the strait has remained blocked by ice throughout the year.

7.26 Ostrov Bol'shoy Lyakhovskiy (73˚30'N., 142˚00'E.), the southernmost and larger island of the Ostrova Lyakhovskiy group, lies with Mys Kigilyakh, its SW extremity, located, 31 miles NNW of Mys Svyatoy Nos. This island is separated from the mainland by Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva. Poluostrov Kigilyakh, a large and prominent peninsula, forms the SW extremity of the island and extends WSW for 16 miles from the general trend of the shore. A light is reported to be sometimes shown from a structure standing near the W end of this peninsula and a beacon is reported to be situated near the light.

The Reka Van'kina, a small river, flows into Proliv Dmitriya Lapteva, 33 miles ESE of the W end of Poluostrov Kigilyakh.

Mys Shalaurova (73˚14'N., 143˚34'E.), a low headland composed of sand and shingle, forms the SE extremity of Ostrov Bol'shoy Lyakhovskiy. A small islet lies 0.5 mile SE of this headland. Lights are reported to be shown from structures standing 0.5 mile W and 6.5 miles WSW of this headland. A beacon is reported to be situated near the latter light.

From Mys Shalaurova, the coast trends N for 17 miles and then NW for 36.5 miles to Mys Malyy Van'kin, the N extremity of the island. The entire E and NE sides of the island are fronted by extensive shoals. The N coast of the island between Mys Malyy Van'kin and Mys Bol'shoy Van'kin, 15 miles WSW, is low, but is backed by a prominent mountain range. The W coast of the island between Mys Bol'shoy Van'kin and Mys Vagina, 34 miles SSW, is fronted by a shallow bank. The Reka Khaastyr, a small and shallow river, flows into the sea 23 miles NE of Mys Vagina. A refuge hut stands on the N bank about 2 miles above the river mouth. The Reka Bludnaya, a shallow river, flows into the sea 18 miles NE of Mys Vagina. Two refuge huts stand 0.5 mile inland, 3 miles S of this river mouth. Another hut stands on the S bank about 2 miles above the river mouth.

7.27 Ostrov Malyy Lyakhovskiy (74˚05'N., 140˚37'E.), the smallest island of the Ostrova Lyakhovskiy group, lies 8 miles WNW of the NW extremity of Ostrov Bol'shoy Lyakhovskiy. The SE side of this island is separated from the NW side of Ostrov Bol'shoy Lyakhovskiy by Proliv Eterikan, a shallow strait, which has not been examined. The N side forms the S side of Proliv Sannikova, a wide and navigable strait.

The S side of the island consists of an extensive mud flat bordered to seaward by a sandy and shingle spit. The W side of the island is low and has few prominent features. The N side of the island is low and fronted by sandy shoals. Trading posts are situated on the S and W sides of the island and several refuge huts stand along the shores.

Good anchorage, sheltered from all winds, is practically non-existent in the vicinity of Ostrova Lyakhovskiye. The depths are sufficient for anchoring almost anywhere in the vicinity of the islands, but little or no protection is afforded. Temporary anchorage can be taken off Poluostrov Kigilyakh. Depths of 4.6m lie up to 2 miles offshore and depths of 3.7m lie up to 1.2 miles offshore. Anchorage can also be obtained in depths of 5 to 7m, mud, near Mys Shalaurova.

Proliv Sannikova lies between the S coast of Ostrov Kotel'nyy and the N coast of Ostrov Malyy Lyakhovskiy. This strait forms the middle of the three possible routes leading from the Laptev Sea to the East Siberian Sea and is available to icebreakers and vessels with drafts of up to 10.1m. There are no known dangers lying in the fairway channel, but the shores of the islands on either side of the strait have not been thoroughly examined and little is known of the coastal depths.

Ostrov Kotel'nyy

7.28 Ostrov Kotel'nyy (75˚30'N., 139˚00'E.), the largest island of the Ostrova Novosibirskiye group, lies with Mys Medvezhiy, its S extremity, located 28 miles NW of Ostrov Malyy Lyakhovskiy. Mys Medvezhiy is formed by cliffs which are 25m high and composed of dark rock. The coast in the vicinity of these cliffs is low, rendering them prominent. Within these cliffs, a plateau rises steadily toward the interior of the island. A light is shown from a structure standing on the highest part of the cliffs. A beacon is reported to be situated 3 miles NW of the light. Another beacon is situated on the high ground above Mys Medvezhiy.

Guba Nerpich'ya (75˚24'N., 137˚10'E.), a small bay, is entered between Mys Val'tera and Mys Severnyy, 6 miles NE. A narrow channel leads from the head of this bay to Laguna Nerpalakh, a large lagoon. Mys Severnyy is formed by a steep cliff and is marked by a beacon. The lagoon is separated from the head of the bay by two narrow, shingle spits and is completely landlocked, except for the narrow channel leading into it. The lagoon entrance is 180m wide and has a depth of 10m in the fairway channel. Beacons stand on each of the entrance points. Several huts and beacons are situated along the shores of the lagoon. A shoal patch, with a depth of 4.9m, lies about 0.2 mile N of the W entrance point. Strong tidal currents carry ice in and out of the lagoon. Vessels should enter only on slack water and have good local knowledge.

Vessels can anchor in a depth of 18m about 0.2 mile SW of the spit at the W side of the entrance. The lagoon is considered to be one of the safest anchorages within Ostrova Novosibirskiye.

Laguna Durnoye, a rather large lagoon, is separated from the E side of Proliv Zarya by a conspicuous projection of land. This projection is joined to the main part of the island, to the SE and NW, by two narrow ridges. When viewed from the N or S, it appears as an island. A trading camp stands on the southernmost ridge. During the spring thaw, the lagoon flows out into the strait through this ridge.

Proliv Zarya (75˚30'N., 136˚30'E.), with a least width of 12 miles, separates the E side of Ostrov Bel'kovskiy from the W coast of Ostrov Kotel'nyy. Depths of 13 to 18m lie on the E side of the fairway channel and depths of 10 to 14m lie on the W side. Vessels passing through this strait should only steer in the middle of the channel and keep at least 3 miles from Mys Lagerny and Mys Ploskiy.

Ostrov Bel'kovskiy lies with Mys Yuzhny, its S extremity, located 17 miles W of Mys Val'tera. This island is 32 miles long and 9 miles wide. Its W side consists of an almost continuous cliff and depths of 10 to 22m lie up to 0.5 mile seaward of it. Its E side is lower and more shelving than the W side. Ostrov Strizheva, a conspicuous and rocky crag with sheer sides, lies 2 miles W of the S extremity of this island.

7.29 A small lagoon, separated from the sea by a single spit, lies 0.5 mile N of the N side of Laguna Durnoye. The coast between this small lagoon and a point, located 8 miles NNE of Mys Durnoye, curves slightly to the E and consists of prominent slate cliffs. A traders hut stands on one of these cliffs. A narrow, shingle beach, intersected by numerous small rivers, fronts these cliffs.

Bukhta Stakhanovtsev Artiki (75˚47'N., 137˚30'E.) lies 12 miles NNE of Mys Durnoye and indents the coast for 3 miles in an E direction. A narrow spit, formed of sand and shingle, extends S for about 3 miles from the N side of this bay. It has been reported that good anchorage can be taken in a depth of 6.4m about 0.6 mile ENE of the S end of the spit.

Bukhta Tempa, a small and sheltered cove, lies E of the narrow spit and affords good shelter for vessels of moderate draft. The entrance of this cove is 1.5 miles wide and has depths of 5 to 6m lying in the middle of the channel and depths of 7 to 7.9m lying close to the narrow spit. The inner part of this cove has uniform depths of 5 to 5.5m.

Between Bukhta Tempa and Mys Anisiy, the coast extends for 32 miles in a mainly NE direction and is indented by a number of shallow lagoons. A polar station is situated on this part of the coast and temporary anchorage can be taken in depths of 10 to 12m about 1 mile seaward of it.

7.30 Mys Anisiy (76˚12'N., 139˚08'E.) forms the N extremity of Ostrov Kotel'nyy. This point is the termination of a narrow, shingle spit which extends about 1.5 miles E from the low tundra. From this point, the coast trends in a general SE direction for 44 miles until it merges with the low coast of Zemlya Bunge. Mys Galechnyy, located 22 miles SE of Mys Anisiy, consists of a pebble spit which separates a large, drying lagoon from the sea.

From Mys Galechnyy, the coast trends in a general S direction and the mouth of a large river lies 11 miles SSE of the point. The exact limits of the shoreline extending between the mouth of this large river and Zemlya Bunge depend to a great extent on the direction of the prevailing wind. During onshore winds from the N or NE, a wide strip of drying area is covered with water. During periods of offshore winds, these drying areas extend farther N and NE.

The N part of the E shore of Ostrov Kotel'nyy is separated from the NW shore of Zemlya Bunge by Guba Dragotsennaya, a large and open bay which is fully exposed to N winds. The Reka Dragotsennaya, a large river, flows SE from the middle of Ostrov Kotel'nyy towards the low coast of Zemlya Bunge.

7.31 Zemlya Bunge (75˚20'N., 141˚30'E.), an extensive low-lying area of sand, is located between Ostrov Kotel'nyy

and Ostrov Faddeyevskiy. The greater part of this area is submerged at HW. However, some places are above-water and are covered with scanty grass.

There is no distinct boundary between Zemlya Bunge and Ostrov Kotel'nyy and they merge into one another. However, the E side of the low and sandy area is separated from the main part of Ostrov Faddeyevskiy by a narrow, shallow inlet. This inlet, which is 2 to 6 miles wide, is known as Zaliv Gedenshtroma. A fishing settlement is reported to be situated on the SE side of Zemlya Bunge.

The S coast of Zemlya Bunge, which forms the N side of the E part of Proliv Sannikova, trends in a general ENE direction for 58 miles to the mouth of Zaliv Gedenshtroma. During offshore and onshore winds and even during small tides, the shore changes gradually to a coastal shoal and, depending on the variation of the water level, rises out of the water or submerges for a considerable distance. A light is shown from a structure standing on the SW side of Zemlya Bunge and a beacon is situated 7 miles SE of it.

Ostrov Nanosnyy (76˚20'N., 140˚20'E.) was reported (1938), by an aircraft, to lie about 20 miles ENE of Mys Anisiy. It is very low, sandy, barren, and subject to inundation. This island is surrounded by extensive shoals and should not be approached within depths of less than 20m.

Ostrov Figurine (76˚17'N., 141˚22'E.), reported to lie about 12 miles E of Ostrov Nanosnyy, is low except in its NE part, where there are cliffs, 18m high. An isolated depth of 11m is reported to lie about 7 miles N of this island.

Ostrov Zheleznikova lies about 15 miles SSW of Ostrov Figurine and off the NW side of Zemlya Bunge, from which it is separated by a channel, 2 miles wide. This channel is reported to dry at times.

7.32 Ostrov Faddeyevskiy (75˚30'N., 144˚00'E.), lying 30 miles E of Ostrov Kotel'nyy, is composed of sandy clay and fossil ice with a thin alluvial covering. Strelka Anzhu, a narrow and above-water spit, extends about 32 miles NNW from the NW side this island and terminates in Mys Berezhnykh. The SW side of this spit apparently merges into the NE side of Zemlya Bunge.

Mys Blagoveshchenskiy, the NE extremity of the island, is formed by steep cliffs, as is most of the NE side. The S coast of the island, which forms a part of the N side of the E approach to Proliv Sannikova, consists of a rather short stretch of coast. Several huts, used by visiting fishermen, stand along this stretch and in the vicinity of Mys Kozhevina, the SE extremity of the island.

The SE and E sides of the island form the W shore of Proliv Blagoveshchenskiy. The coast between Mys Kozhevina and Mys Pestsovyy, 15 miles NE, is composed of cliffs of fossilized ice, up to 15m high. A shallow bank, composed of mud, fronts this stretch of coast and often has ice buried beneath it.

7.33 Proliv Blagoveshchenskiy (75˚20'N., 145˚50'E.), which separates the E side of Ostrov Faddeyevskiy from the W side of Ostrov Novaya Sibir', connects the waters of the E approach to Proliv Sannikova with the waters to the N. Irregular depths are reported to exist throughout this strait and shoals extend from both the shores. Depths of 5 to 7m lie in the middle of the strait and strong currents, which attain rates of up to 3.5 knots, have been observed in this passage.

Ostrov Novaya Sibir', a large island, lies with Mys Vysokiy, its NW extremity, located 22 miles E of the NE extremity of Ostrov Faddeyevskiy. It was reported (1958) that this island is in the process of disintegration and will one day disappear as other islands within Ostrova Novosibirskiye have already done. The island is comparatively low and does not exceed 90m in height. Mys Vysokiy, 40m high, is the extremity of a peninsula, 4 miles wide, which extends for 15 miles in a NNW direction from the main part of the island. This point is steep-to and can be approached to within 0.5 mile by vessels with drafts of up to 6m.

The S side of the island is bordered by an extensive bank, with depths of less than 9m, which extends about 20 miles offshore. Numerous detached shoals, with depths of 8 to 10m, lie up to 40 miles offshore. A shoal, with a depth of 5.2m, lies about 18 miles SE of Mys Nadyezhnyy.

Ostrov Bennett (76˚40'N., 149˚00'E.) lies with its SW extremity located 70 miles NNE of the NW extremity of Ostrov Novaya Sibir'. This entire island is formed by a tableland which is 300 to 400m high and has a few isolated summits. The central part of the island is covered, to a considerable extent, with snow and ice from which glaciers descend to the valleys and ravines. However, few of these glaciers reach the sea.

Gora De Longa, the summit of the island, rises to a height of 448m near the SW extremity. The S side of the island consists of mountains and ravines. A glacier descends towards the sea from the middle of the island along one of these ravines. Poluostrov Emmeliny, a peninsula, forms the NE extremity of the island and consists of a massive cliff which projects abruptly into the sea. A large wooden cross is reported to stand near the summit of this peninsula.

7.34 Ostrov Vil'kitskogo (75˚43'N., 152˚30'E.), the southernmost island of the Ostrova De Longa group, lies 40 miles NE of the NE extremity of Ostrov Novaya Sibir'. This island, 70m high, is narrow and not more than 1.5 miles long. It rises from the sea in steep cliffs which are composed of dark gray, brown, or dark red rock.

Ostrov Zhokhova, the central island of the group, lies 25 miles N of Ostrov Vil'kitskogo and 58 miles SE of Ostrov Bennett. The surface of this island is covered with smooth tundra vegetation. Gently sloping hills, 80 to 120m high, rise at the center of the island and its appearance, from seaward, differs sharply from that of the others in the group. Two small lagoons, separated from each other by a low spit covered with pebbles, are located near the S extremity of the island.

Ostrov Genriyetty (Henrietta) (77˚05'N., 156˚30'E.) lies 71 miles NE of Ostrov Zhokhova. This island, which is 2.3 miles in extent, is composed of a mass of hard rock. Its shores consist of steep, cliffy slopes.

A large dome-shaped ice cap covers the greater part of the entire surface of the island and rises to a height of 340m. The NW extremity of the island is formed by vertical cliffs that are very prominent. A polar station was reported (1937) to be situated near these cliffs.

Ostrov Zhannetty (Jeannette) (76˚50'N., 158˚05'E.), the easternmost island of the group, lies 24 miles SE of Ostrov Genriyetty. This island, which is 1.5 miles long, is composed of rocky and steep cliffs, 150 to 180m high. A wide and deep valley, which terminates at the shores in high and steep cliffs, traverses the island in a N/S direction. A dome shaped ice cap, 250m high, covers the middle of the island. The coasts are generally steep-to, but a narrow shingle spit, strewn with fragments of volcanic rock, forms the SW extremity of the island.

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